WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1821. [NO. 81.

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By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of [illegible]

Having devoted [illegible] to acquire a competent knowledge of his business in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

Runaway Negroes.

TAKEN UP, and committed to the jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 8th instant, two negro men, Philip and Jack. Philip is about 28 years of age, of a yellow complexion, stout made, had on, when committed, no clothes but a pair of pantaloons and a shirt; says he is under the care of Nathan Gist and Joseph Gist, who live on Tyger River, nine miles from Union Court-House, So. Ca. Jack says he belongs to Miles Ferguson, in Lawrence District, S. C. on Duncan's Creek. He is about 18 years of age, has a large scar above the right knee, occasioned by a burn; had on a northern homespun coat, and check pantaloons. Jack says his master lives about 18 miles from Lawrence C. H. and about 20 from Union C. H. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive their negroes.

6wt81 WILLIAM HOWARD,
Jailor, Rowan, N. C.

Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1821.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 3mt91

For Sale,

The celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON.

FOR terms, apply to the subscriber. If not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this place. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1821. 78tF15

Negroes for Sale,

And LANDS and MILLS to Rent.

ON the third of January, 1822, at Mock's Old Field, will be sold, on a credit of *six* and *nine* months, several valuable young NEGROES, likely and of good character.

At the same time and place, will be rented, for one year, the valuable Saw and Grist *Mills*, on Third Creek, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, sen'r. deceased.

Also, the valuable Plantation between South River and Third Creek, containing about 150 acres of open land, all under good fence.

Also, the Plantation known as the Old Place, containing upwards of 250 acres, under good fence.

And four or five other Plantations, of less value—all belonging to said estate.

J. A. PEARSON, *Executor.*
E. PEARSON, *Executrix.*

6wt82

Wants a Situation.

A YOUNG lady, qualified to teach Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, the rudiments of the French language, Needle Work, &c. Wishes to obtain a situation in the neighborhood of Salisbury, in the capacity of Private Tutoress. She would take charge of the females of one, or at most two families, at a moderate salary. Satisfactory references can be made for character and abilities, on application (by letter) to A. B. *Milton*, N. C.

4w78p

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.——69tf

Estate of Capt. John Reid.

ON the 8th of January will commence the sale of the real and personal estate of the late Capt John Reid, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold. The real estate consists of the well known establishment called the *Catawba Springs*, with the plantation and lands attached. The personal property consists of a number of very valuable Negroes, various kinds of farm stock, household furniture, &c. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN REID,
ALEX. McCORKLE, } *Executors.*

November 19, 1821.——7wt82

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1821.....James M. Hutchison *versus* Conrad Plyler: Original attachment, levied on defendant's lands. It appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case resides out of the State, it is *Ordered* that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, for the defendant, Conrad Plyler, to appear at our next Court to be held for said county, on the fourth Monday in January next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgement will be entered against him. 3wt81

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffey *vs.* Robert Duffey.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness *George Graham*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, *Clerk S. C. L.*

Nov. 24, 1821.——78m3

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1821.....William Arthur *versus* Ransom Powell: Original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this State, *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him. 5wt84

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

*IN SENATE.....*DECEMBER 6, 1821.

On motion of Mr. *Lanman*, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of a committee for the examination of enrolled bills; and Messrs. *Lanman*, *Benton* and *Holmes* of Maine, were appointed.

On motion of Mr. *Parrott*, the Senate proceeded to class the Senators from the state of Missouri; and the Members having drawn lots, according to the usage of the Senate, Mr. *Barton* drew the ballot which assigned him to the 2d class; which expires in the year 1825, and Mr. *Benton* drew No. 3, which expires in 1827.

After adopting the usual orders for supplying the Members with newspapers, &c. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following committees were announced as having been appointed by the Speaker pursuant to the order of yesterday for the appointment of standing committees:

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Sloan, Edwards of N. C. Tucker of S. C. Moore of Va. Walworth, Rogers, Smith of Ky.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Smith of Md. Todd, Pitcher, Mitchel of S. C. Jones of Tenn. Thompson, Stevenson.

Claims.—Messrs. Williams of N. C. Rich, Coy, Moore of Pa. Edwards of Conn. Litchfield.

Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Hall, Kirkland, Abbot, M'Duffie.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Rankin, Hendrick[illegible] of N. Y.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Francis Johnson, Hooks, Gross, Stoddard, Campbell of N. Y. Bateman, Overstreet.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Kent, Mercer, Neale, Matlack, Patterson of Pa. Rochester, Mallary.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Sergeant, Plumer of N. H. Dickinson, Nelson of [illegible]rton, Sanders, Johnston, of Lou.

Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Rhea, Little, Eddy, New, Allen of Tenn. Wm. Smith, Hubbard.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Montgomery, Dwight, Crafts, Gebhard, Gist, Barber of Ohio, Tatnall.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs Campbell of Ohio, Conckling, Moore of Ala. Whitman, Upham, Sterling of Conn. Cudup.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Baldwin, Conner, Woodson, Nelson of Md. Durfee, Floyd, Condict.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Butler, Baylies, Garnett, Buchanan, M'Neil, Vance, Blair.

Revised and unfinished business.—Messrs. Lathrop, Burrows, Ross.

Accounts.—Messrs. Allen of Mass. Swan, Ruggles.

Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Wood, Alexander, Barber of Conn.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Tracy, Keyes, Holcomb.

Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Tucker, of Va. Chambers, Lincoln.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Edwards of Pa. Patterson of N. Y. White.

Expenditures in the Post Office.—Messrs. Denson, Woodcock, Sawyer.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Nelson of Mass. Pierson, Leftwich.

Mr. *Bates*, the delegate from the territory of Arkansas, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. *Wood* presented the petition of Cadwallader D. Colden, contesting the election of Peter Sharpe; and Mr. *Wright* a like petition of Philip Reed, contesting the election of Jeremiah Causden. Referred to the committee of Elections.

Many other petitions of a local and less general nature were presented, and referred to the proper committees.

Mr. *Campbell* moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report a bill providing for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the fourth census.

Mr. C. was desirous that the subject be taken up at an early period of the session, in order that the principle on which the apportionment should be based, should be fully examined and deliberately settled. The legislatures of several of the states, he remarked, were now in session, and it might be important that the subject come before them at an early day, to enable them to district the states pursuant to the act providing for the apportionment, without incurring the delay and expense of convoking the several legislatures for that express object. He thought the Census had been so far accomplished as to enable the committee, that should be appointed, to enter immediately upon the consideration of the subject.

Mr. *Cocke*, of Tennessee, moved that the resolution lie on the table.

Further remarks were made on the subject by Messrs. *Cocke*, *Wright*, and *McCoy*, which the reporter could not distinctly hear; when the question was taken on the motion of Mr. *Cocke* and *carried*—ayes 74, nays 47.

Mr. *Lathrop* submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business be instructed to consider the expediency of reviving and continuing in force, for a limited time, an act passed the 11th May, 1820, "extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, in certain cases," or of otherwise granting relief to the owners of the land where it has been purchased on behalf of the United States.

Mr. *Wood* suggested, that the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lathrop) was not perhaps sufficiently broad to cover the object in view. His (Mr. W's.) attention had been drawn to the subject, and he had drafted the following motion, intending to have himself proposed it:

Resolved, That the expediency of extending the time for the redemption of lands sold for the direct tax, under the several acts passed August 2, 1813, January 9th, 1815, and March 5, 1816, and which have been purchased on behalf of the United States, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. W. hoped that both would be laid on the table for inspection and consideration.

Mr. *Lathrop* assented, and the resolutions were respectively ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Cook*, of Illinois, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the 1st section of the act of the 24 of March last, entitled, "An act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands prior to the 1st day of July to the 30th of September, 1821."

The resolution [illegible] House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of taking into consideration the President's Message.

Mr. *Wright* moved that the consideration thereof be postponed until to-morrow; which motion was negatived, and Mr. *Sawyer's* motion prevailed.

Mr. *Taylor*, of N. Y. was called to the chair.

Mr. *Wood* presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Commercial Intercourse with Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Norway, their dominions or colonies, be referred to the Committee of Commerce.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the constuction of the eighth Article of the Treaty of 1803, whereby Louisiana was ceded to the United States; to the seizure of the Apollo, in 1820; to inexecution of the treaty of 1819, with Spain; to the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Portugal, and to all other subjects of Foreign affairs, be referred to a Select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the organization of a more regular government for the Territory of Florida, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the survey of the coast, the navy, navy-yards, and naval affairs; the protection of our commerce, and to the slave trade, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the revision of the Tariff, and to Manufactures, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the subject of Revenue, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That the said Committees consist of —— each, and have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Some discussion took place on the first resolution submitted by Mr. *Wood*, in which the mover, and Messrs. *Wright*, *Sergeant*, and *Little*, took part; when, on motion, the committee rose; and, on motion of the latter, the aforesaid resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Wood* submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the subject of the marine and navy-hospital funds, and the provision for sick and disabled seamen, be referred to the Committee of Commerce.

Resolved, That the subject of the duties and compensation of the persons employed in the collection of the revenue arising from imports and tonnage, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That the subject of intercourse with the Indians by agents, factors, traders, trading houses, and otherwise, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the laws and regulations of the post office establishment, be referred to the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Resolved, That the subject of the compensation of marshals, clerks, and attorneys, in the courts of the United States, be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Resolved, That the laws and regulations relative to certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary war be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of the mint establishment, the coins of the United States and foreign coins, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of the public buildings and the public lands in the City of Washington be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of the public armories, arsenals, and the munitions of war belonging to the United States, be referred to the committee on fortifications and military affairs.

Resolved, That the said committees consist of —— each, and have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion—*Ordered*, that the same be printed, and lie on the table.

Mr. *Rhea* called for the consideration of the resolution which he had yesterday proposed, for the appointment of a select committee on the subject of Revolutionary Pensions.

The House agreed to consider the same—ayes 57, nays 54.

Mr. *Moore*, of Penn. introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further providing by law for the prevention of Duels among persons employed in the civil, military, and naval service of the United States.

After a brief discussion the resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.—The members appointed yesterday to compose the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, consisted of Messrs. Cocke, Reed, of Mass. Whipple, Wilson, Long, Jackson, and Herrick.

After the Journal was read this day, and the petitions from the different States and Territories presented and referred to the respective appropriate Committees—

Mr. *Rankin* submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for the sale of the lands in the Saint Stephens district in the State of Alabama, and for the disposal of the public lands in the State of Mississippi, acquired by purchase from the Choctaw nation of Indians.

Mr. *Mallary*, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Revolutionary Pensions be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to restore to the pension roll any person who shall have been stricken therefrom on the evidence of such person's schedule, whenever the Secretary of War shall be satisfied, by additional evidence, that such person is in such reduced circumstances as to come within the provisions of the acts of 1818 and 1820.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. *Cook*, of Illinois, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what provision is necessary to be made to enable the people of the state of Illinois to open a canal through the public land to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with the Illinois river.

Mr. *Floyd*, of Va. opposed the resolution. He thought that Congress had already sufficiently evinced its liberality to the new states. On a former occasion, he had proposed a resolution to appropriate a portion of the public lands for the endowment of colleges. That resolution had received the decided opposition of the new states. A constitutional question was raised on the subject, which, if it did not convince, at least created so much doubt, in his own mind, as to induce him to forbear to press it. Nor could he, in the present instance, as a member of a state which had done as much at least as any state in the Union for the general benefit, consent to a proposition of this sort. As well might Virginia ask for an appropriation of the public funds for the purpose of completing canals to the city of Richmond. Were such a proposition to be made, he entertained no doubt that it would meet with opposition from the very quarter from whence this resolution had proceeded. Mr. F. was disposed to leave the subject of canals to the energy and ability of those states through which they pass, and for whose benefit they are intended.

Mr. *Cook* replied: He did not expect that a proposition, so reasonable as he conceived this to be, would meet with opposition, especially in this stage of its progress. The states northwest of the Ohio, he could assure the hon. member from Virginia, felt grateful for all the favors they had received—but in the present case no favor was asked. The object of the resolution was not to solicit a donation from the general government to assist in building the canal—but merely to reserve a narrow strip of land in the direction of the contemplated canal and through which it should pass. By this measure, the government, instead of impairing its funds would increase them. Such an act would undoubtedly enable the government to dispose of the reservation hereafter at a price greatly enhanced, and, at the same time, virtually authorize the government of Illinois to go on with its contemplated undertaking.

The question was then taken, and the resolution adopted.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union—Mr. *Taylor*, of N. Y. in the chair.

The business in order before the committee was upon the resolutions of Mr. *Wood* in relation to a reference of the several subjects, presented for consideration in the President's Message, to appropriate committees.

Mr. *Nelson*, of Va. moved to strike out all that part of the resolutions proposed by Mr. *Wood*, which follows the word *Resolved*, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

1. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as concerns the commercial intercourse of the United States with all foreign nations, and all other matters relating to the commerce of the United States, be referred to the committee of Commerce.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the foreign and diplomatic affairs of the United States in their intercouse with all other nations, be referred to a select committee.

3. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Floridas, and the organization of a Territorial government for them, be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

4. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as concerns the revenue and finances of the United States, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

5. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to Manufactures and the promotion of National Industry, be referred to the committee on Manufactures.

6. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as concerns the military establishment and fortifications, be referred to a select committee.

7. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the naval establishment; its gradual increase; the repairs and construction of vessels of war; the protection of our trade in the Mediterranean and on the high seas against the Barbary powers, and against all piratical depredations, be referred to a select committee.

8. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Slave Trade, be referred to a select committee.

9. *Resolved*, That the said select committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The four first resolutions were successively adopted. The fifth being under consideration, Mr. *Edwards*, of North Carolina, moved to amend the same by striking therefrom the words "and the promotion of national industry," which, after some discussion thereon, was lost, and the sixth resolutions were severally adopted.

Mr. *Sawyer* moved to insert in the seventh resolution, after the word "Mediterranean," the words "Pacific Ocean," which was carried, and the resolution was adopted without further amendment.

The eighth and ninth resolutions were also adopted, when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

In the House, *Mr. Wright* moved the same amendment of the fifth resoluion that had been proposed in the committee of the whole, which was negatived.

Mr. Rich moved to insert the words "suppression of," before the words "slave trade," in the 8th resolution, which was agreed to, and the House concurred in the report of the committee of the whole without further amendment.

On motion, ordered that when this House do adjourn, it adjourn until *Mon*day next.

The House then adjourned.

NORTH-CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.—On motion of Mr. Boddie, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settleing in this State.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.—A message was received from the Commons, proposing to ballot for Public Treasurer and Public Printer, nominating Jonn Haywood and Thomas Henderson for those officers. A ballot took place accordingly, and those gentlemen were elected.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.—Mr. Spaight, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the expediency of passing an act authorizing the judges to deputize persons to execute writs, and reported a bill to provide for the execution of process when there shall be no proper officer to execute the same, which passed its first reading.

The following bills were presented:

Mr. Lamb, a bill to repeal an act passed at last session, directing the manner in which property levied on by Sheriffs and Constables shall be sold hereafter.

Mr. Williamson, a bill to alter the mode of removing suits from the courts of Equity to the Supreme court.

Mr. Person, a bill to repeal an act passed last session, for the relief of honest debtors.

Which bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Deberry, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of witnesses, who may be compelled to attend trials in civil cases before justices of the peace out of court, and at an inconvenient distance from their residence.

The bill to authorize the county courts of the several counties in the state to appoint committees of Finance, after undergoing considerable discussion and amendment, passed its second reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.—On motion of Mr. Person, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Commons, that a select joint committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a new Bank, to belong entirely to the State, with such provisions as may have a tendency to relieve the pecuniary distresses of the people, and that they report by bill, &c.

The Senate took up the bill to authorize the county courts in each of the counties to appoint a committee of Finance. After some debate, motion was made to postpone the bill indefinitely, which was negatived—39 votes to 20. The bill then passed its third reading—33 to 25.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.—Mr. Ruffin, from the committee appointed to superintend the balloting for counsellors of State, reported, that Wm. Blackledge, Thomas Wynns, Gideon Alston, David Gillespie, Theophilus Lacey, and Thomas Kenan were duly elected:—One other counsellor remained to be elected.

The following bills passed their third and last readings in this House, and were ordered to be engrossed:

The bill to provide for the execution of process when there shall be no proper officer in the county to execute the same.

The bill to alter the mode of removing suits from the courts of Equity to the Supreme Court; and

The bill to extend the time for the registration of grants, &c.

Mr. Frink presented the following resolution:

Resolved, that the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of discharging the late Engineer—or whether it will be profitable for the State to continue him any longer in service.—Adopted.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.—The resolutions presented by Mr. Williamson, on the subject of calling a convention, were committed to the whole, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Peebles presented a bill to compel Constables to pay over money by them collected on Judgments.

Mr. M'Leary presented a bill better to regulate the County Court of Mecklenburg. Each read the first time.

William Davidson, of Mecklenburg, was appointed the 7th counsellor of state.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.—Mr. Graves, from the committee appointed to wait on Gov. Holmes, to inform him of his election, *reported*, That he would attend to be qualified this day at 12 o'clock. At which hour he attended in the Commons' Hall, and the several oaths of office were administered to him by Chief Justice Taylor, in presence of the members of both Houses.

Mr. M'Comb presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the counties of Iredell, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, praying for the discontinuance of the new road between Concord and Beatie's Ford.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, the committee appointed to inquire what alterations are necessary in the salary of the Secretary of State, were instructed to inquire whether any, and what alterations are necessary in the fees of the Clerks of the Superior Courts.

A message was received from Governor Franklin, inclosing an act of the legislature of Tennessee, ratifying the boundary between that state and this.—Refer'd.

The bill to alter the method of proving book debts, was, on motion of Mr. Slade, indefinitely postponed, by 68 votes to 48.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.—On motion of Mr. Alston, the Public Treasurer was directed to lay before this house a particular account and statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Board of Internal Improvements for the last two years, up to the 26th November, 1821, stating the amount advanced from the Public Treasury, and the amount paid out of the funds for Internal Improvements.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Fisher, a bill concerning the town of Salisbury.

Mr. Collins, in pursuance of a petition, a bill to repeal part of an act passed last session, for the better regulation of the county courts of Rutherford, Burke and Lincoln.

Mr. Hillman, from the committee to whom was referred the reports and resolutions of Maryland and New-Hampshire, &c. on the object of appropriating public lands for the purpose of education among the several states, reported in favor of a concurrence with the proposition. The report was concurred with, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stanly, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to preserve the right of trial by jury in suits at common law, when the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, which passed its first reading.

The Speaker laid before the House a Communication from the Public Treasurer, inclosing the following statement of the affairs of the State Bank, regretting that he had it not in his power, at present, to transmit a like statement in relation to the Bank of Newbern and Cape Fear; but expected to hear shortly from them on the subject:

General Statement of the State Bank of North-Carolina, Nov. 20, 1821.

Specie,	$533,258 92
Foreign notes,	77,879 50
Bills of exchange,	28,279 57
Bonds discounted,	2,940,592 18
Due from other Banks,	669,513 66
Real estate, including bank buildings,	128,630 18
Due for stock, by the state and individuals,	94,556 11
Bank stock, taken for debts,	17,440
State currency,	31,764 97
	$4,521,915 13
Stock subscribed,	1,603,000
Notes in circulation,	1,978,331 89
Subscription to new stock,*	125
Due to other banks,	531,608 80
Deposits,	266,522 15
Dividends unpaid,	8,437
General profit and loss, (out of which the present dividend is to be paid,)	137,015 29
	$4,521,915 15

*Due to stockholders who subscribed for more shares than they obtained.

This report and statement were ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.—Mr. Henry from the committee on that part of the Governor's message in relation to pecuniary embarrassments, reported a bill to amend an act passed last session, for the relief of honest debtors.

The following bills were also introduced:

Mr. M'Neill, a bill to repeal part of 1st section of an act passed in 1817, directing a road to be laid out and opened from Fayetteville to Morganton, and also, part of the 1st and 2d sections of an act passed in 1816 on the same subject.

Mr. Hawks, a bill to amend the guardian laws of this State.

Mr. Blackledge, a bill to alter the mode of electing Sheriffs, and to vest the right of election in the free people of the several counties.

The above bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Clement, from the committee to whom had been referred the bill to divide the county of Rowan, returned the bill without amendment. It passed its first reading.

Mr. Hillman from the joint committee to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the several laws establishing the Superior Courts, reported a bill to amend and extend an act passed in 1806, establishing the present court system, by providing relief for the counties in which the suits may so accumulate as they cannot be tried at the regular terms of those courts. The bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Stanly, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill directing the time and place of sale of lands and slaves under execution; which passed its first reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.—*Mr.* M'Comb, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Iredell, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, reported a bill to alter a part of the State road laid [illegible] to the act of 1817.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill to provide a Revenue for the year 1822; also, a bill imposing an annual tax on Stud Horses and Jack Asses.

Mr. Henry presented the following resolution:

Whereas, the Navigation Act passed by the Congress of the United States on the 18th of April, 1818, countervailing the operation of the Navigation Acts of Great Britain upon our trade with the West India Islands, has not produced the effect intended of compelling her to either relax or abandon her Colonial System; but has, on the contrary, had the effect of destroying an indispensable and lucrative trade theretofore existing between this State and the British West Indies: Whereupon,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to use their endeavours to have the said act repealed.

Ordered, that said resolution lie on the table till Monday next.

Mr. Fisher presented the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly of North-Carolina*, That the representation of the people of this State in both branches of the Legislature, under the present Constitution, is greatly unequal, unjust, and anti-Republican.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution ought to be so amended as that each citizen of the State should have an equal share in the rights of representation upon the principle of free white population and taxation, or of free white population, including three-fifths of all other persons.

3. *Therefore, Resolved*, that, at the next election for Members of Assembly, that the people of this State, who are entitled to vote for Members of the House of Commons, be invited to vote at the said election, whether they are in favor of a Convention, or not, by writing on their ticket, *Convention* or *No Convention*.

4. *Resolved*, that the Sheriff of each county in this State, or other returning officers, be and they are hereby directed immediately after the next election to ascertain the number of votes given for or against a Convention: and to make out a correct statement thereof, and transmit the same to the Governor, to be laid before the next Assembly.

Ordered, that the above resolution be the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Shaw presented the petition of James Clark and others, of Orange, on the subject of licensed Grog Shops. Referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Shaw, Moore, M'Lean, J. L. Hill and Joiner.

Mr. M'Dowell presented a bill to incorporate the Rutherford Agricultural Society. Mr. Slade, a bill to amend an act passed in 1817, to compel owners of water mills, on public roads, to keep in repair their bridges. Read the first time and passed.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on the subject, reported a bill in favor of increasing the salary of the Secretary of State $200. Read the first time.

The bill authorizing the County Courts to grant licenses to erect gates across public roads, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Received from the Senate a resolution proposing to appoint a select joint committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a new Bank, to belong entirely to the State. The house concurred, and, on their part, appointed Messrs. Alston, Brickell, Spencer, Barringer and M'Comb.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Alston in the chair, on the Revenue Bill, and spent the remainder of the day in its discussion. At 3 o'clock the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.—Mr. W. D. Smith presented a bill to keep open Ivey river, in the county of Buncombe, as far as Carter river.

Mr. Beard presented a bill to repeal part of the act of 1820, respecting the sale of certain lots in *Mo*rganton.

Mr. Rhea presented a bill to compel the Register of *Me*cklenburg to keep his office at the Court House. Each read the first time.

Several other private bills and petitions were read, when, on motion of *Mr.* Fisher, the convention resolutions were postponed till another day, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, *Mr.* Alston in the chair, on the Revenue Bill. After spending much time in its discussion and filling up the blanks, [the taxes fixed nearly as last year,] the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Gleanings.

Extract of a letter from a person in St. Clairsville, Ohio, to a friend in Baltimore, dated the 26th of October last.

"I will now inform you of a most shocking occurrence that took place in this neighborhood yesterday morning, (or the night preceding.) S. H. put a period to his wife's existence, by beating her to death. Her remains were interred this day, and he is in jail. He was *intoxicated* with liquor; and has been in the practice, for some time past, of abusing her most unmercifully when so. His relations have done all they could to persuade her to leave him; she would for a time.....but, poor woman, she had an attachment for him, bad as he was. A girl going in yesterday morning to wash for them, on entering the house spoke to N. perceiving she was in bed, but received no answer; she then spoke to S. who lay on the foot of the bed....he was either asleep, or pretended to be. On perceiving the floor was bloody, she called out, H. what have you been doing? Nothing [illegible] She then went to the bed, and beholding the horrid scene, she exclaimed, H. you have killed N.! He replied, he hoped not—told her to feel her breast, if she was not warm? She said, you have killed her.—He asked what he should do? She said she knew what she would do....she would go to C. (they lived on his place,) which she did. He picked up his jug of liquor, and went off into the woods, where he was soon taken, and brought home. He went up to the corpse, and kissed it; and then took his pipe and sat down to smoke, still being much in liquor. She was much bruised all over, especially on her head; her windpipe was broke. The coroner's inquest brought in "a verdict of wilful murder." They say he appears wretched.....awfully so. It is expected he will have his trial at the supreme court, which begins next week."

A postscript to the same letter, under date November the 5th, states that he had his trial, and was sentenced to the penitentiary during life.

Daring Robbery.—One of the most daring robberies was committed yesterday, in broad day light, that we ever heard of. One Collins, a recent tenant of the state prison, a man well known, with two companions, entered the house of Mr. Barry, four miles from the city, about 12 o'clock, seized and confined him, and threatened to take his life, with knives drawn. Having secured Mr. Barry and his wife, the villains commenced plundering the house, and took off about $60 in money, three silver watches, jewelry, &c. It is hoped these fellows may be speedily brought to justice; and we think, from the description of Collins, that he at least cannot remain long at large.

[*New-York Gazette.*

Martin, who committed the highway robbery of Maj. Bray, last summer, and is ordered for execution on the 20th inst. we understand, proves upon investigation, to have been one of the most notorious characters in his line, in Great Britain. The life and confessions of this daring offender, we hear, is to be published as an appendix to his trial—and will contain some of the most remarkable incidents in the records of criminality. [*Boston Intell.*

Anthony Field, a black man, has been indicted and convicted in Bucks county, Pa. of an assault and battery, with an intent to commit a rape, and for this atrocious crime, he has only been *fined* five dollars, costs of prosecution, and ordered to be imprisoned in the county jail nine months. [*Dem. Press.*

DISSIPATION EXTRAORDINARY.

A few days since, a sprightly monkey, belonging to a gentleman of this city, was accidentally left alone in a room where a pitcher of choice whiskey punch was brewing by the fire.—Master Jack, after tasting the beverage, found it so delicious that he was tempted to repeat his draught until he became half seas over. He then, by way of a joke, caught a Parrot, which was also a member of the family, and slily taking poor Poll to a retired closet, divested her of her plumage, and then let her go. The next morning, Jack suffered severely for his debauch—he would swallow nothing but cold water, of which he drank large quantities, and, with most dejected physiognomy, sat for hours applying both hands to his throbbing temples.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

EXPENSES OF ROYALTY.

The following sums of money have been from time to time voted by the English parliament, for the personal expenses of that *Mi*rror of Kings, George the Fourth. In 1783 when he became of age, 60,000*l.* outfit, and 50,000*l.* a year to support a separate establishment. This however, was not enough for the munificence of this scion of royalty. He was soon found to be involved in debt; and in 1787, four years afterwards, parliament voted 780,000*l.* to pay off incumbrances. In 1795, he was married to his late affectionate Queen, on which joyful occasion the parliament settled on him 125,000*l.*, besides the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwals, worth 13,000*l.* more. But it was now found that the Prince was not fit to be trusted with the management of his private concerns, he was therefore put under a sort of guardianship, and 73,000*l.* out of this 138,000*l.* was placed under the management of parliamentary commissioners, and appropriated to the payment of his debts. But notwithstanding all this care, in 1808 the Prince was again in trouble, and 210,000*l.* more was voted to pay new debts, In 1812 he became Regent, and 100,000*l.* was granted to defray the charges of the change, besides 70,000*l.* a year to meet the additional expenses of the royal household. In 1821, 150,000*l.* was appropriated for the coronation. The whole amount expended by the people of England on this single individual [illegible] *five millions* [illegible] *seven thousand* pounds, equal to $24,486,600, or $644,226 a year.

Eastern Argus.

A letter from Oswego, N. Y. dated Nov. 28th, says—"The snow fell in this village, two weeks since, at least three feet on a level. The sleighing is now good—the weather cold."

The Providence Gazette mentions, that a person appeared in the market place in that town on Thursday, who measured *six feet eight inches* in height, and that he stated that he was the smallest of six brothers.

The Journal de Lyons, relates that a *young lady* of Marseilles, between 40 and 50, had terminated her life in a very tragical manner.—A certain gentleman, nearly her own age, having refused to marry her according to his promise, she went to his country house, and hung herself at his gate with his bell-rope.

"*The Tenth Wave.*"—A writer from Cambridge, Mass. Oct. 22, under the signature of "*Canute*," says:

"A hundred times have I stood at the beautiful beach of Rhode Island to watch the Tenth Wave, which is always larger than the preceding nine. Let any one try it at Nahant beach, and he will find, that in an hundred of billows that come tumbling in, and breaking in foam at his feet, there will be ten in a hundred larger than the rest. This is *Ma*turin's meaning of the 'tenth wave' of human suffering.

Justice tempered with Mercy.

A Mr. Stirling, who was minister of the Barony Church of Glasgow, during the war which England and her allies waged against the insatiable ambition of Louis XIV, in that part of his prayer which related to public affairs used to beseech the Lord that he would take the haughty tyrant of France, and shake him over the mouth of hell;—"but, good Lord," added the worthy man, "dinna let him fa' in." This curious prayer being mentioned to Louis, he laughed heartily at this new and ingenious method of punishing ambition, and frequently gave as a toast, "the good Scotch parson."

An Englishman who, attracted by the amenity of the climate, wished to fix his residence in Naples, desired his banker to look out for a villa for him, which was done, and the gentleman regularly installed in his purchase; the next day, however, he came, in much hurry and alarm, to his banker, to say he was determined to be off, for a fellow had assailed him with a claim for 12,000 crowns, which he swore had been lent half a dozen years ago, though the poor Englishman was scarcely a month old in Italy. How many witnesses has he got to prove it? said the banker. No less than ten.—What is to be done? Acknowledge having received the money. Acknowledge the debt? Certainly, and we will get twenty witnesses to swear they saw you repay it. This was decisive; for

the law suit was settled by a simple rejoinder, and meeting the cheat upon his own terms.—*London paper.*

SALISBURY 8

TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1821.

P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the 12th balloting, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, by a majority of one, over the whole number of votes given, and of 21 over Mr. Taylor.

Our readers (or at least those who preserve files of the Carolinian) are requested to correct the two following errors, which occurred in the Enigma published in our paper of the 4th inst.. the first one is of considerable importance,—the other more trifling. In the 10th line, read *ovation*,—a lesser Roman triumph,—instead of *oration*; and in the 22d line, in place of *Around*, read *Arous'd*.

A delicate little piece of poesy, the warbling of the "rural muse" of our fair correspondent, will be found in this week's paper. We regret to learn from Marella, that she will probably bid adieu to us and the muse, for several months; as we had indulged the hope, that we should oftener have the pleasure of listening to her "wood notes wild," and of echoing the sounds for the gratification of others. And we still hope that she will not find it necessary to remain so long silent; for we can assure her, that even "the plaintive warblings" of her muse will not sound discordant, but will be pleasing, even should they be painful, to the soul.

CONVENTION.

This question has been brought before both branches of the legislature; in the Senate, by Mr. Williamson, and in the Commons, by Mr. Fisher. Its fate is certain. There is not the least hope that the little counties in the East will consent to give up one jot of the power, which they *constitutionally*, it is true, but *unjustly* possess. But some good will result from its discussion, even should the Raleigh editors not see fit to report the debates; the representatives of the West will hear them, and report them to their constituents. Additional light will be elicited, and much valuable information obtained. The subject will be better and more generally understood; and this increase of knowledge will prepare the way for those ulterior measures, which, it is too evident, the West will have to resort to; for that dernier resort, which there is little hope of avoiding.

EDUCATION.

The House of Commons have appointed a committee (the names of persons composing which were given in our last) to inquire whether the injunction in the constitution, respecting the establishment of schools for the convenient instruction of youth, has been complied with; and to devise such plans as they may deem expedient, for carrying the requisition of the constitution into effect. The first part of their duty will be easily performed, as the inquiry will be short, and readily answered. The latter may present more difficulties; but still they will not be of that nature to afford any serious discouragement. There are some obstacles to be removed; and in what undertaking, of any moment, are there none? But the end to be obtained is great, and will reward even the greatest exertions which are made for its accomplishment. It is no less than the moral renovation of the state; than illumining the path-way of every individual in the community with the light of knowledge, and chasing the cold, damp mists of ignorance from every mind. This is the object! And is it not worth some labor? Is it not worth a little expense, a small disbursement from the public funds? Is it not at least of equal importance to the improvement of a river, or the construction of a rail-way?' And is it an evidence of wisdom, is it a mark of sound policy in any government, to bestow all its attention, and all its disposable funds, on the improvement of the natural state of the country, while the deadly night-shade of *Ignorance* is overshadowing the community, poisoning its principles, and paralizing the moral energies of the state? Every one, who has the sense of a man, and the feeling of a man, must answer in the negative.

The appointment of this committee we hail as the harbinger of extensive good, of a new era in our state. It is at least an evidence that we are awaking from the slumbers of half a century, and are opening our eyes to the moral condition of the country. It is a first step; and that is frequently the most important one. The Maryland Resolutions, to which we have heretofore adverted, have been laid before the General Assembly, and their object approved; and should it receive the sanction of Congress,—and there can be little doubt that it will,—we shall then be put in possession of the means to make the most liberal appropriations for the general diffusion of knowledge among the people. Our prospects now, we think, are flattering; and should no adverse cloud arise to obscure them, they will grow brighter and brighter, until we shall at length behold the whole community extended before us, in a complete state of moral cultivation.

SALISBURY ACADEMY.

We are requested to correct an omission in the report of the examination of the students of the Salisbury Academy, which appeared last week. In the 6th class of scholars, in the languages, &c. consisting of Zenas Johnston, Moses Moore, Matthew Locke, Charles Pearson, Lewis G. Slaughter, Milo A. Giles, and Robert Allison, the subjects on which they were examined, and in which they displayed great proficiency, viz. Cicero's Select Orations, and Sallust de bello Catalinario et Jugurthino, were not mentioned.

The examination was closed by an Oration, pronounced with much spirit, taste and correctness, by Lewis G. Slaughter.

The young gentlemen had been preparing themselves for an Exhibition, from which much gratification might have been expected; but the [illegible], for [illegible], taking place sooner than was at first contemplated, defeated their arrangement. In future, public speaking by the students may be expected to constitute a pleasing part of our semi-annual examinations.

It would be injustice not to remark, that all the young gentlemen who are attending to the languages, devote a portion of every day to Arithmetic. This is so arranged as not to interfere with their daily recitations in Latin and Greek. In this manner their whole time is usefully occupied, and a grateful variety produced. Reading, writing, English grammar and composition, are made a part of their exercises. The influence a knowledge of English parsing has in making them better skilled in the syntax of the Latin and Greek languages, has been noticed by a celebrated instructer in New-York, and will be acknowledged by all who make the experiment. In this way, their instructer has it in his power to make them understand something of the analysis of language, or of universal grammar.

The baneful tendency of grog-shops, and their pernicious effects on the morals and manners of society, although universally known and acknowledged, have called forth few exertions,—and none adequate to the importance of the object,—to suppress them, and to root out these nuisances from the land. Like the deadly simoom, they blast the existence of every one who comes within their pestilential influence. They stand as monuments of wrath; and are like so many Golgothas scattered through the country. And these moral plagues have even been made sources of revenue! Shall it always be so? Shall a few individuals, for the paltry purpose of gain, be longer permitted to scatter "fire-brands and death" through the community, and unloose the very foundations of the social fabric, by destroying the moral and religious sensibilities of the people? Let us hope not. Let it be urged upon our legislators to do something to arrest the evil; and this they can easily do, by legislative provisions and penalties; by lessening the facilities with which licenses are at present obtained. The following remarks, from the *North-American Review*, "on the unrestricted manufacture and sale of ardent spirits," are deserving the serious attention of every well wisher to society, of every honest and independent legislator:

"Nothing is more common than the use of what was originally poetic language, in speaking on this subject. People talk of swallowing distilled poison and maddening draughts; but these expressions have ceased to be figurative. Tho' we are fully aware of the mischief.....tho' we have seen it demonstrated to be almost the sole cause of all the sufferings, the poverty and the crime to be found in this country, we still proceed without any attempt to lessen or arrest it. We convert the exuberance of our harvests, which the bounty of Providence has bestowed, into a seductive poison, where "the ingredient is a devil." There is not only no restraint on the production of the article, but every facility is afforded for its distribution.—Men who are too lazy to work, are allowed, nearly without a check, to entice others to lose their senses, their property and their honesty, in these infernal draughts! Formerly, a dram could only be obtained at taverns; but now every store in the country is turned into a dram-shop; while in the cities, they spring up in every street and at every corner. No farmer can go to purchase necessaries for his family, without being exposed to the temptation; no laborer can get to his home, without passing a score of these tippling houses, but for which he would have gone home sober to his family. If he passes them at first, they are sure to decoy him at last. Fatigued, thirsty, and seeing them surrounded by his companions, he may go by a few times.....but he begins to enter by degrees; the practice soon becomes a habit, and he finally consumes his earnings and his strength within their pestilent attraction. Yet with all this acknowledged, this immense, and we fear increasing mischief, when a moderate tax would be some check upon it; a tax that would supply all the deficiencies of the treasury, and be levied upon the most noxious of all luxuries, we find the legislators of this nation shrink from imposing it, for fear of popularity! Surely they ought to look with some pity on the wretch who has been drawn into the commission of crime through intoxication, and the cheapness and facilities for which they have declined to lessen."

A NEW QUESTION OF LAW.

An extraordinary case has lately arisen before the Circuit Court of the United States sitting at Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky.

A person was on his trial for resisting the Deputy Marshal in the execution of his duty, and pled Not Guilty. In the progress of the trial (says a letter published in the Kentucky Reporter) it was stated and made to appear, that John T. Mason, Esq. was appointed Marshal by the President during the recess of the Senate in July or August, 1817, and commissioned to hold the office until the end of the then next session of Congress. In November following he gave bond with security, and took the oath of office according to law. Afterwards he was nominated to the Senate, who confirmed the nomination, and he received a new commission, bearing date the 16th December, 1817, long before the end of the session of Congress, when the first commission expired, and has ever since held and exercised the office of Marshal, without again taking the oath of office, and without giving a new bond.—The deputy or deputies mentioned in the indictment as having been resisted by King, were appointed while the Marshal was acting *under the first* commission, and were not *reappointed* or qualified again after the date of the second commission. (Some other deputies were appointed and qualified after the date of the second commission.) Upon these facts, Mr. Wickliffe, as counsel for the defendant, contended, that Mr. Mason not having taken the oath, nor given bond according to the laws requiring these things to be done before he entered upon the duties of his office, *was not in fact Marshal*, and that the deputies were mere usurpers of power, having no right whatever to molest the defendant; and the court, composed of Judge Todd and Trimble, instructed the jury *that the law was for the defendant*, and the jury thereupon found the defendant *not guilty*.

It will be readily perceived that the decision of this point of law goes far to authorize an inference that *all* the official acts of the Marshal and his deputies, of whatsoever nature, for nearly four years past, are *utterly void*.

It was not to be expected that a decision which seemed so universal in its application, and so tremendous in its consequences, should be received as the settled law, without a more thorough examination, and more deliberate consideration than it was possible for the court to give it, during the short progress of a criminal prosecution in which the point had unexpectedly been made.

The question was accordingly again brought before the court by a motion made by Mr. Crittenden, in behalf of the defendants, *to quash the Marshal's return* upon a writ of *ca. sa.* which had been issued at the suit of the Bank of the United States against Logan and Griffith, and by virtue of which the defendants had been committed.

The motion was very elaborately, learnedly, and ingeniously argued on Thursday the 10th, by Mr. Clay, Mr. Whittelsey, Mr. Monroe and Mr. Bibb, against the motion, that is, in support of the validity of the acts of the Marshal and his deputies; and by Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Littell, and Mr. Sharp, on the other side, and the motion is now under the consideration of the court.—*Nat. Intell.*

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

Important opinion.—We learn that a question has been submitted to the Attorney General of the United States, whether free persons of color are, in the state of Virginia, citizens of the United States within the intent and meaning of the acts of Congress regulating the foreign and coasting trade, so as to qualify them for owning or commanding vessels? and that the Attorney General has given it as his opinion that free persons of color in Virginia cannot be considered as citizens of the United States, and that therefore, such persons cannot, within the intent and meaning of the acts referred to, own or command vessels.

This is an important fact, from the operation of which we foresee much embarrassment; for, as the decision of the Attorney General cannot apply to free persons of colour in those states where they are admitted to citizenship, a vessel may be lawfully commanded by a free coloured person from N. York to Philadelphia, or from any one port to another, under the jurisdiction of states acknowledging such persons as citizens, and yet be prohibited from going from any such port to one where no such acknowledgment exists. A vessel, for example, coming from New-York, in command of a colored person, with lawful papers and regular clearance, would not be admitted to entry, we presume, in a port in Virginia; or, if permitted, it must be as a foreign vessel, and paying tonnage as such. And, again—if a free colored person, owning a vessel, wished to sell her, how is he to make the transfer? Not being owned by a citizen of the United States, no papers could be taken out for her; for the purposes of navigation, therefore, she would be useless. It is well that Congress is about to meet, as some legislation is certainly required to unravel and adjust the perplexities with which this conflicting state of things is pregnant.

From the National Intelligencer.

The President's Message left this [illegible] at half past two o'clock, on Wednesday, by two express riders for Baltimore. The one employed by Stockton & Stokes arrived at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock; the other arrived five minutes afterwards. So that the journey was performed in one hour and fifty minutes. The foremost rider lost six minutes in changing horses from unruly steeds. Deducting this loss, the distance was performed in *one hour and forty minutes*. This was rapid travelling, and, considering the state of the roads, which were slippery and heavy, must have been dangerous to man and horse. The distance from the door of our Office, from which the expresses started, at the same moment, to Baltimore, is about *thirty-seven measured miles*.

Nothing is more common, and nothing can be more unjust, than to judge of a General's talents by the simple test of a battle lost or won. To fight a successful one upon just principles, will indeed entitle a commander to high praise for his talents; and the qualities of his mind must be various and rare. The greatest exertion of the most valuable and even contradictory endowments are requisite. In the midst of havoc and confusion, his view must be rapid, and his decision and execution instantaneous; calmness must be his, when all around is turbulence and horror; and the greatest impetuosity must be united with the most consummate prudence. But a battle may be won by accident, without any exertion of these admirable qualities. Most battles indeed are so won. There are very few great generals.—*Edinburg Review.*

Sir T. Robinson was a tall, uncouth man, and his stature was often rendered still more remarkable by his hunting dress, a postilion's cap, a tight green jacket, and buckskin breeches. He was liable to sudden whims, and once set off on a sudden, in his hunting suit, to visit his sister, who was married and settled at Paris.

He arrived while there was a large company at dinner. The servant announced *M. Robinson*, and he came in, to the great amazement of the guests. Among others, a French abbe thrice lifted his fork to his mouth, and thrice laid it down, with an eager stare of surprise. Unable to restrain his curiosity any longer, he burst out with, "Excuse me sir. Are you the famous *Robinson* Crusoe so remarkable in history?"—*Walp.*

MARRIED,

In Burke county, N. C. on the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Davis, Mr. Lewis Dinkins, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss Harriet E. Erwin, of the former place.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday, the 20th instant, Mr. Henry Mull, in the 22d year of his age.—It is with no common feelings of regret that the death of this young man is announced. Three weeks ago, his friends were called to witness scenes of innocent gaiety and mirth at his nuptials with an amiable young girl in this vicinity. If the distresses of a bereaved father, the agonies of a lovely woman, or the tears of youthful associates, may be received as the evidences of virtue and merit, society has sustained a loss in this young man which *time* itself cannot easily repair. [*Communicated.*

Near this town, on Thursday, the 20th instant, Mrs. Esther Brandon, aged 68 years.

In Randolph county, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, aged 38 years.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

W. W. Woodward,

BOOKSELLER, at Philadelphia, has in press Bradley's Popular Discourses, two volumes in one, octavo, about 550 pages, in boards, $2 75.

Just published, Witherspoon's Moral Philosophy, carefully revised by the Rev. Dr. Green, and freed from errors in former editions; to which is added Dr. Witherspoon's Farewell Address to the Senior Class, Letters on Education and Marriage—neatly bound, upwards of 300 pages, one dollar twenty-five cents.

W. W. Woodward is waiting the return of his subscribers to ascertain the number of an edition, in 6 elegant quarto volumes, at 7 dolls. per vol. bound, of Henry's Commentary.

In press, all the writings of the Rev. Charles Buck, author of the celebrated Theological Dictionary, a new edition of which (from the last London edition) is just published, 600 pages, three dollars fifty cents.

Burder's Village Sermons. W. W. W. has just completed a new edition, in four vols. The third and fourth volumes sold to accommodate those who have the first two volumes—price, $4, or $1 each volume. One hundred and [illegible] sermons, with prayers.

Jennings' Jewish Antiquities. Will shortly be put to press the above valuable work, in one volume, with engravings.

M'Ewen on the Types: a neat edition, just published, one dollar.

W. W. Woodward has always on hand a very large and valuable collection of Books, wholesale and retail. 3wt83

CAMDEN RACES.

THE Camden Races will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of January next, and continue for two days. Free for all horses, mares or geldings on the continent. By order of the Club.

Camden, Dec. 6, 1821. 2wt82

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.——80

An Overseer Wanted.

I WILL give liberal wages the ensuing year, to an Overseer of sober and industrious habits, and good character. JOHN BEARD, Jr.

December 10, 1821.——4wt82

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1820, entitled "An act further pointing out the duty of Guardians," making it the duty of all Guardians of every description, heretofore appointed, to renew their Bonds at the first court after the first day of January, 1822, and every three years thereafter during their respective guardianships: All Guardians will do well to avail themselves of this notification, as the law has made it my duty to issue scire facias against all delinquents.

3wt81 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

50 Dollars Reward.

BROKE the jail of Orange county, on the night of the 30th November, 1821, two prisoners, *Archibald Brown* and *Meredith Chavers*.—Said Brown was charged with murder, and was sent to said jail from Chatham county. He resided on Rocky River, in Chatham county, where his family now lives. He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, has pimples upon his face and nose, and is addicted to intoxication. Chavers is a free mulatto, about 6 feet high, and formerly lived on the waters of Back Creek, in Orange county. The above reward will be paid to any person who will arrest the said Brown in this state, so that I get him again; and a reward of five dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Chavers to me.

JAMES CLANCY, *Jailor.*

December 1*st*, 1821.——3wt81

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield District, S. C. in August last, a Negro Man by the name of BACKUS.—He is about 30 years old, of a middle size, and is quite black; plays pretty well on the fiddle, and is rather an impudent fellow.—He was raised in Stokes Co. N. C. by Mr. Rann, and may possibly be lurking about that quarter now. The above reward will be given, if the negro is delivered to Mr. Mathiev, in Salisbury, or the subscriber in Fairfield District, S. C. or secured in any jail, and notice given, so that he may be had again.

THOMAS CUSACK.

November 22, 1821.——3wt81

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high.—One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear: The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, *Sheriff.*

Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.

November 26, 1821. 3wt11M

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

On hearing the lively carol of a red bird, in a Portico, adjoining the apartment in which the author slept.

Time was, sweet bird, that dulcet lay
With rapture I would rise to greet;
And oft with heart as light and gay,
In mimicry those notes repeat:
Whilst my heart's lord, in frolic mood,
Has oft a sportive kiss impress'd,
Thus playfully awhile subdued,
Awhile my giddy mirth repress'd.

But ah! those blissful hours are fled,
Fled—alas—*forever!*
That joyous laugh, that well known tread,
Again shall cheer me never!
Nor sportive kiss, nor fond caress,
Shall e'er again this form impress:
Nor more, in imitative glee,
Shall thy sweet bird, respond to thee.

MABELLA.

SONNET TO WINTER.

Thou hast thy beauties, sterner ones, I ow
Than those of thy precursors; yet to thee
Belong the charms of solemn majesty,
And naked grandeur. Awful is the tone
Of thy tempestuous nights, when clouds are blown
By hurrying winds across the troubled sky;
Pensive, when softer breezes faintly sigh
Through leafless boughs with ivy overgrown.
Thou hast thy decorations, too, although
Thou art austere; thy studded mantle, gay
With icy brilliants, which as proudly glow
As erst Golconda's; and thy pure array
Of regal ermine, when the drifted snow
Envelopes nature; till her features seem
Like pale, but lovely ones, seen when we
dream.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

The Gipsies.

FROM THE NEW-YORK LITERARY REPOSITORY.

[*Continued from our last.*]

By this it appears, that though the philanthropic spirit of the nation is hardly extended to them, these poor outcasts have caught something from that great impulse towards intelligence and virtue, which is operating, more or less powerfully and obviously, thro' the whole world of moral beings; and which, it is surely the duty and the privilege of the most favored among men, to accelerate by all possible encouragements. That the miserable condition of the Gipsies will be improved, is rendered probable by the suggestions of rational and philosophic Christians; who begin to discover, that our anxiety to spread the gospel *far and wide*, is somewhat premature; and that much must be done at home, before it can be expedient to attempt any thing abroad. An evidence of this has lately appeared in an English publication.

'The Committee of the Home Missionary Society, feeling deeply for the condition of the neglected Gipsy race, of whom *eighteen thousand* are wandering through this country, earnestly entreat the Christian world to come forward in support of measures for the melioration of their condition. This people have been wonderfully preserved, a distinct people, for the space of four hundred years; have been expelled from India about that space of time, and scattered all over Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is ascertained by Oriental scholars, that they speak, not a cant language, but the same as that spoken by the Suder caste of India, whom they resemble in person, manners, and habits. The circumstance of their speaking the same language amongst all their tribes in every country, as well as that of their aborigines in the East, may be most favorable for the circulation of the scriptures, and diffusion of oral instruction; and being so widely scattered among all nations, whose languages are spoken by their different tribes, they may also be the instruments of much good among others, and well repay the privilege of sojourning among them, by scattering among them that wealth which surpasses the riches of Golconda and Peru. It is proposed to form a *Branch Society* to that for Home Missions, which will both leave the funds for village preaching untouched, and afford an opportunity to those persons to contribute, who may be favorable only to the promotion of morality and education.'—(*Christian Herald, No.* 178.)

The character and habits of the people who stand in need of this instruction, are too extraordinary to be uninteresting; and their physical and intellectual powers, strangely perverted as they are, afford elements of enjoyment and usefulness which ought not to be neglected nor lost to society.

The peculiar hue of their complexion, appears to be somewhat artificially induced and cultivated. In infancy, they are smeared over with some black ointment, and in their succeeding years, live almost always in the sun, or near the fire in a smoky hut, without any purification of the skin; and they are consequently coloured by these practices. Their habits in respect to food, are more disgusting than those of any savages; for they subsist upon animals which have died of disease, and upon the refuse of ordinary food. They dress in rags, being only partially covered; yet they display the love of finery in their very tatters: but, notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, they generally live to a considerable age, are remarkably free from disease, and distinguished by muscular strength, symmetrical proportion, and animated countenances. Though the greater part of the Gipsies are wanderers, a few of them are stationary. Some of the latter are innkeepers in Spain, mechanics and goldwashers in Hungary, and domestic slaves in Turkey: but the principal portion of these outlaws have no other habitations than tents and caves; and in summer they live chiefly in the open air. The picturesque effect of their encampments has not escaped that fine observor, Cowper; and he has given a poetical sketch of their economy, so true and particular, as almost to supersede the necessity of any other historian.

'I see a column of slow rising smoke,
O'ertop the lofty wood that skirts the wild.
A vagabond and useless tribe there eat
Their miserable meal. A kettle, slung
Between two poles upon a stick transverse,
Receives the morsel—flesh obscene of dog,
Or vermin, or at best, of cock purloin'd
From his accustom'd perch. How coarse and fare race!
They pick their fuel out of every hedge;
Which, kindled with dry leaves, just saves unquench'd
The spark of life. The sporting wind blows wide
Their fluttering rags, and shows a tawny skin,
The vellum of the pedigree they claim.
Great skill have they in palmistry, and more
To conjure clean away the gold they touch,
Conveying worthless drops into its place:
Loud when they beg, dumb only when they steal.
Strange! that a creature, rational, and cast
In human mould, should brutalize, *by choice*,
His nature; and, though capable of arts
By which the world might profit, and himself
Self banish'd from society, prefer
Such squalid sloth to honorable toil!
Yet even these, though, feigning sickness, oft
They swathe the forehead, drag the limping limb,
And vex their flesh with artificial sores,
Can change their whine into a mirthful note,
When soft occasion offers; and with dance,
And music of the bladder and the bag,
Beguile their woes, and make the woods resound.
Such health and gayety of heart enjoy
The houseless rovers of the western world;
And breathing wholesome air, and wandering much,
Need other physic none, to heal the effects
Of loathsome diet, penury, and cold.'*

The Gipsies travel for the most part on foot; but sometimes the aid of the ass, or a decayed horse and cart, relieve them of the burthen of tools, furniture, and children, which constitute their wealth. Their manufactures are small and rude works in wood or iron; and the dexterity they exhibit in them, makes up for the deficiency of the instruments they use, and shows what they might accomplish with suitable facilities. Beds and chairs make no part of their accommodations; their furniture consists of an iron pot and pan, a jug, a spoon, and a knife, and sometimes a dish. The only superfluity they ever have, is a silver cup, which is procured often by great privation, and seldom used when possessed, being for the most part buried under the hearth stone, or as effectually hidden somewhere else. Under these circumstances, begging, as well as stealing, is a means of subsistence. Their excessive vivacity and impudence attract the attention of people; and they practice wild music, unseemly dancing, and grotesque grimace, so as sometimes to extort money, and sometimes to withdraw observers from the vigilant care of their property, and thus expose it to their depredations. That some of them have very fascinating powers capable of high cultivation and producing great effect, is proved to a certainty, in the singular instance described by Cumberland in his memoirs. The following animated representation of the famous Tiranna, not only illustrates the genius of this strange race, but it forcibly reminds one of that celebrated ancient sorceress, Medea.

"That extraordinary woman, whose origin is traced to the outcast race of Gipsies, was not less formed to strike beholders with the beauty and commanding majesty of her person, than to astonish all that heard her by the powers which nature and art had combined to give her. My friend, Count Pietra Santa, who had honorable access to this great stage heroine, intimated to her the very high expectation I had formed of her performances, and the eager desire I had to see her in one of her capital characters; telling her at the same time, that I had been a writer for the stage in my own country. In consequence of this intimation, she sent me word, that I should have notice from her, when she wished me to come to the theatre; till when, she desired I would not present myself in my box upon any night, though her name might be in the bill; for it was only when she liked her part, and was in the humour to play well, that she wished me to be present.

"In obedience to her message, I waited several days, and at last received the looked-for summons. I had not been many minutes in the theatre, before she sent a mandate to me to go home; for that she was in no disposition that evening, and should neither do justice to her own talents, nor to my expectations. I instantly obeyed this whimsical injunction, knowing it to be so perfectly in character with the capricious humour of her tribe. When something more than a week had passed, I was again invited to the theatre, and permitted to sit out the whole representation. I had not then enough of the language to understand much more than the incidents and action of the play, which was of the deepest cast of tragedy; for, in the course of the plot, she murdered her infant children, and exhibited them dead on the stage, lying on each side of her; whilst she, sitting on the floor between them, (her attitude, action, features, tones, defying all description,) presented such a high-wrought picture of hysteric phrenzy, '*laughing wild amidst severest woe*,' as placed her, in my judgment, at the very summit of her art: in fact, I have no conception that the powers of acting can be carried higher; and such was the effect upon the audience, that, whilst the spectators in the pit, having caught a kind of sympathetic phrenzy from the scene, were rising up in a tumultuous manner, the word was given out by authority for letting fall the curtain; and a catastrophe, probably too strong for exhibition, was not allowed to be completed.

"A few minutes had passed, when this wonderful creature, led in by Pietra Santa, entered my box. The artificial paleness of her cheeks; her eyes, which she had dyed of a bright vermillion round the edges of the lids; her fine arms, bare to the shoulders; the wild magnificence of her attire, and the profusion of her dishevelled locks, glossy black as the plumage of the raven—gave her the appearance of something so more than human—such a Sybil, such an imaginary being, so awful, so impressive—that my blood chilled as she approached me, not to ask, but to claim my applause; demanding of me, if I had ever seen any actress, in my own or any other country, that could be compared with her? 'I was determined,' she said, 'to exert myself for you this night; and if the sensibility of the audience would have suffered me to conclude the scene, I should have convinced you that I do not boast of my own performances without reason.'"—(*Memoirs of Richard Cumberland.*)

Grellman has described a Waywode (chief among the Gipsies) of Courland, who was distinguished by elegance of manners and richness of attire, and who was received into the most polite circles of the country. And we are disposed to believe, from some recorded traits of the Gipsy character, that that wonderful creation of the Poet, Meg Merrilies, was not without a prototype among those tribes which Fletcher of Saltoun has described as infesting Scotland in his time.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* Mr. Cowper could not have considered the history of the Gipsies—could not have estimated the influences of the laws and of public sentiment, at once powerful and hostile in respect to them, and believe that they were *brutalized by choice*, and *self-banished from society*. In relation to the character of the low Irish, Mr. Edgeworth has made the following remarks:—"Impute a peculiar, incurable mental disease to any people; show that it incapacitates them from speaking and acting with common sense; expose their infirmities continually to public ridicule; and in time, probably, this people, let their constitutional boldness be ever so great, may be subjugated to that sense of inferiority, and to that acquiescence in a state of dependence, which is the necessary consequence of the conviction of imbecility." What is here said of mental imbecility, is equally true of moral depravity. Unjust accusation, prejudice, and suspicion, attaching vice and meanness to the character of any individual or community, has a very strong tendency to engender and confirm the guilt it deprecates; and at any rate, deprives the unhappy subjects of reproach, of the incentives and means to encourage and aid those virtues and abilities, by *which the world might profit.*

FROM THE CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

It is impossible to form a philosophic system of happiness, which is adapted to every condition in life, since every person, who travels in this great pursuit, takes a separate road. The different colours, which suit different complexions, are not more various than the different pleasures appropriated to particular minds. The various sects who have pretended to give lessons to instruct men in happiness, have described their own particular sensations, without considering ours; have only loaded their disciples with constraint, without adding to their real felicity.

Every mind seems capable of entertaining a certain quantity of happiness, which no institutions can increase, no circumstances alter, and entirely dependent on fortune. Let any man compare his present fortune with the past, and he will probably find himself, upon the whole, neither better nor worse than formerly. Every wish, therefore, which leads us to expect happiness somewhere else but where we are, every institution which teaches us that we should be better, by being possessed of something new, which promises to lift us up a step higher than we are, only lays a foundation for uneasiness, because it contracts debts which it cannot repay: it calls that a good, which when we have found it, will in fact add nothing to our happiness.

A remembrance of what is past, and an anticipation of what is to come, seem to be the two faculties by which man differs from most other animals. Though brutes enjoy them in a limited degree, yet their whole life seems taken up in the present, regardless of the past and the future. Man, on the contrary, endeavors to derive his happiness, and experiences most of his miseries, from these two sources.

Some twenty years ago, a New-England sea captain, having some business at the Marshal's office in this town which required him to sign his name, was rather tedious in performing the operation, which did not escape the observation of the deputy marshal, who was a little impatient at the delay, and curious withal to see what sort of a name it could be that required so long a time to spread it upon paper.—Perhaps the captain had a long string of titles to grace it, such as *honorable, esquire, Colonel of Militia, Selectman of the town of* ——, &c. which he chose to make an ostentatious parade of; or perhaps it was his whim to subscribe the place of his nativity and that of his residence, together with his age, height, and complexion. He was mistaken; for the captain had subscribed nothing but simply his name, which, when he had done, the deputy marshal, after some trouble in decyphering, found to read thus: *Through-Much-Tribulation-We-Enter-Into-The-Kingdom of-Heaven Clapp.* "Will you please to tell me, Captain Clapp," said the Deputy, with as demure a face as his violent inclination to indulge in a hearty laugh would allow him to put on, "What might your mother have called you in your infancy, to save herself the trouble of repeating a sermon whenever she had occasion to name her darling?" "Why, sir, (replied Captain Clapp, with laughable simplicity,) when I was little they used to call me *Tribby*, for shortness."—*Norfolk Herald.*

FROM THE PERCY ANECDOTES.

FORTUNE WELL TOLD.

A young lady, a native of Martinique, and a Creole, was on her voyage to France, with design of being educated there, when the merchant vessel on board which she was a passenger, was captured by an Algerine cruiser, and taken into Algiers. The fair captive was at first overwhelmed with affliction at the prospect of captivity before her; but as passion gave way to meditation, it came to her recollection that an old negress had predicted that she would one day become one of the greatest princesses in the world! "Ah!" exclaimed she, for superstition was in this instance but the hand-maid of inclination, "it is doubtless so, I am to be a princess. Well I must not quarrel with fortune. Who knows what may come out of this?" So strong did this prepossession grow upon the young lady, that ere she reached the Barbary shore, she was as much a fatalist in point of resignation, as any devotee of Islamism could possibly be. The French consul at Algiers immediately offered to ransom his countrymen; but no: she feared of offending fortune, by resorting to so vulgar a way of recovering her liberty. So to the Seraglio of the Dey of Algiers the lady went; and strange indeed to tell, from his highness's seraglio, she was sent as a present to the Grand Seignor, who was so struck with her beauty and manners, (for in both she was excelling,) that he elevated her to the dignity of his favorite Sultana! Such was the singular rise of the late Sultana Valide, who died in 1818, and was the mother of the present Grand Seignor.

CURIOUS DEFINITION OF A KISS.

Extract of a love letter, written in the year 1679, *translated from the German.*

"What is a kiss? A kiss, as it were, is a seal of expressing our sincere attachment, the pledge of our future union; a dumb, but at the same time audible, language of a living heart; a present which at the same time that it is given, is taken from us, the impression of an ardent attachment on an ivory coral press: the striking of two flints against one another—a crimson balsam for a love-wounded heart—a sweet bite of the lip—an affectionate pinching of the mouth—a delicious dish which is eaten with scarlet spoons; a sweetmeat which does not satisfy our hunger—a fruit which is planted and gathered at the same time—the quickest exchange of questions and answers of two lovers: the fourth degree of love."

MEDICAL.

From the Democratic Press.

Is it known in the United States, that oil of turpentine is a specific for milk or purple fever, for dysentery, for diseases of the bowels in general? and that the physician who discovered the merits of this medicine is claiming compensation from the British Parliament, and it is thought will get 50,000 dollars, as it is considered the next discovery of vaccination; that it is much more gentle in its operation, when united with castor oil, than castor oil is by itself—that a few hours is sufficient for recovery, even in the worst cases. The writer has seen more than one thousand cases, some from the very point of mortification, and never knew one to fail. A dose for adults, one table spoonful oil of turpentine, one table spoonful castor oil—in general one dose is sufficient; if not, repeat the dose.

Religious.

Religion seems exactly fitted to the wants of man. He is here, in a world of sin and sorrow, surrounded by ten thousand evils, from which he cannot extricate himself. The wind blows, the storm rages, the heavens gather blackness, the elements vie with each other for dominion, and feeble man finds himself

Just like a feather
On the whirlwind's wing.

Pestilence and death are around him—he sees the grim monster approach—his limbs are unnerved—he cannot fly—he is sinking in despair, when religion appears, and by her light and presence dispels his fears and reanimates his frame. She has a power to charm, and while she charms, she instructs. Her votaries are happy, for she constantly points them to a haven of rest, in a world where

No scorching rays by day,
No fatal damps of night,
Shall ever find their way,
To weaken their delight—
Where God himself gives Zion rest,
And makes her habitation blest.

They who have known the sweets of her society, pity those whose highest ambition is "to shed lustre over a few years—to live in remembrance a century or two, and then be forgotten." Yet, even for this the scholar labours and the hero endures hardship—this is the summit of human ambition, and the boundary of its most sanguine expectation.

Religion tells her children, and she tells them truly, it is of little consequence to shine in the road of science—to pluck honors which fade like the flowers of the field, while you gather them to sparkle among the favorites of fortune—to wield the sceptre of Alexander, of Cæsar, or of Bonaparte—to possess the riches of Cresus, or to wear crowns set with the diamonds of Golconda. She provides for them nobler, more enduring honours, more abid-substance. She teaches them heavenly wisdom, and provides for them a crown of glory.—She teaches them what Socrates, what Plato, what Cicero, what Confucius, what Seneca could never teach. Though they have been called religionists, and moralists, yet I know them not as such. I mean by religion, what the Bible teaches. Their light falls as far short of this, as does the light of midnight, that of meridian day.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Whatever you do, let it be done well. None will ask how long it has been doing